DENNY'S TEAM LOSES AGAIN

The Crippled Hoosiers Defeated for the Eighth Time by Anson's Players,

The Batting on Both Sides Proves an Entertaining Feature of the Game-Results of Other League and Association Games.

secial to the Indianaports Journet. CHICAGO, May 4 .- Captain Denny came on the field to-day with just nine men in uniform to lose his eighth game to Chicago. Shreve held a tete-a-tete with the turnstile, Boyle acted as leading invenile in Sunday dress, and Shomberg was unable to leave his bed. The low temperature and lowering heavens were suggestive of an approaching snow-storm in January. Perhaps 150 spectators witnessed the exhibition. The strong batting on both sides was the entertaining feature of the contest. Healy pitched game, but Anson's men, aided by a strong wind, lined the ball wall in every inning save three. Clars, the Des Moines pitcher who laid open Paul Hines's scalp the day he pitched in Indianapolis, was a little more steady than on that occasion. However, he bored a hole in Esterbrook's arm in the fourth inning, that will leave painful recollections, no doubt. The Chicagos fielded miserably. Denny took Ryan's hit in the fourth inning and made such a poor throw to Esterbrook that he felt like kicking himself, and at once changed positions with Paul Hines. A single, followed by a triple, gave Chicago two runs. The next time Ryan hit the ball it went into the carriage yard. A horse shied as Denny was about to throw the ball in, and he stubb ornly held it, letting Ryan make a home-run out of his threebase hit. Farrell scored at the same time. A double, a triple and an out gave Chicago two more in the fifth, while a single, a triple and a double netted two in the sixth inning. In the seventh a base on balls, followed by two singles, an error by Buckley and a triple were good for three more.

Myers and Daily, for Indianapolis, scored on two hits and plenty of errors, in the first and second innings. In the fifth, Myers and Denny got singles, Bassett a donble, and the bases were cleared while the Chicagos were hunting the ball in the stand, behind Burns, where Pfeffer threw it. Myers got a third hit in the ninth, and scored while Pfeffer juggled Denny's grounder. Buckley's home-run drive over the left-field wall, in the sixth, was the best hit of

INDIANAPOLIS. CHICAGO. O Denny, S .. 012 0 Totals. 11 13 27 12 8 Totals .. 7 12 27 16 5

Earned Runs-Chicago, 8; Indianapolis, 4.
Two-base Hits-Ryan (2), Sullivan, Bassett.
Three-base Hits-Sullivan, Pettit, Clark, Farrell,

Seary.

Home Runs—Ryan, Buckley.

Double Plays—Williamson, Pfeffer and Anson;

Pfeffer and Anson.

First Base on Balls—Anson, Pfeffer, Hines, Seery.

Hit by Pitched Ball—Esterbrook.

First Base on Errors—Chicago, 1; Indianspolis, 3.

Struck Out—By Clark, 3; by Healy, 6.

Passed Balls—Farrell, 2; Daily, 1.

Wild Pitches—Healy, 1; Clark, 3.

Stolen Bases—Pfeffer (2), Burns (2), Myers, Denny,

Seery (2), Daily (2).

Time—Two hours.

Umpire—Valentins.

Score by innings:

Other League Games. DETROIT, 8; PITTSBURG, 2.

DETROIT, Mich., May 4.-Pittsburg dropped another game to the champions to-day, through their inability to gauge Conway's delivery. Galvin, on the other hand, was hit for eleven bases, with a total of twenty-one. Dunlap, Sunday and Gazzei shared the fielding honors. Thompson's hand was split in the first inning by a fly ball, and ne gave way to Sutcliffe. Only a few people were present, owing to the threatening weather. Score:

DETROIT. Bro'th'rs, 10 3 12 0 1 Maul, 1... 0 0 Dunlap, 2. 0 0 Fields, c... 0 To'm'son,r O O O O Kuehne, 3. 0 Ganzel, c.. 2 Totals.. 2 6 27 16 4 Totals.. 8 11 27 15 4

Detroit...... 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 3-8 Pittsburg...... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 Earned runs—Detroit. 6; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Twichell, Conway, Brouthers, Richardson. Three base hits—Hanlon. Galvin, Richardson. Stolen base—Smith. Double play—Ganzel and Brouthers. First base on balls—Carroll. First base on errors—Detroit, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Struck out—By Conway, 4; by Galvin, 3. Time—1:25. Umpire—Decker.

The American Association, ST. LOUIS, 7; LOUISVILLE, 5.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—The Louisvilles batted to win the game here to-day, but lost by loose fielding. Lyons, of St. Louis, improved his batting record with a single, a double and a three-base hit, and O'Neill with three singles, but the rest of St. Louis were rather weak. Both pitchers were in good form. The attendance was light. ST. LOUIS.

0 Latham, 3. 0 0 1 Collins, L. O Br'ning, m 1 O Lyons, m .. ? 0 O'Neill, 1.. 2 0 Comisky, 1 1 0 Robins'n, s 0 White, s ... 0 O M'O't'y, r. O Werrick, 3. 1 Cook, c.... 0 1 7 0 1 Millig'n, c. 1 Stratton, p. 0 1 1 5 1 Hudson, p. 0 Totals... 5 10 24 17 3 Totals.. 7 9 27 19 4

Score by innings: Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 3. Two-base hits—Wolf, Smith, Werrick, Lyons. Three-base hits—Robinson and Lyons. Balk—Stratton. Stolen bases—Lyons, Comisky. First base on balls—Smith, Robinson. First base on errors—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 3. Struck out—Hudson (2), Lyons, McCarthy, McGarr, Stratton, Cook, Browning, Smith.

KANSAS CITY, 4; CINCINNATI, 3. CINCINNATI, May 4 .- The heavy rains of today left the grounds in poor condition, and the attendance did not exceed fifty people. The Kansas City boys won the game by timely batting and brilliant fielding. Fagan was a puzzler for the local batsmen, but was wild in his delivery, as he gave seven men their bases on balls. Barkley played a spiendid game at second for

KANSAS CITY. CINCINNATI. 1 M'Tam'y, r 0 McPhee, 20 0 2 Fennelly, s 1 1 1 Reilly, 1... 0 2 12 0 Barkley, 2 0 1 Phillips, 1.. 0 0 Rowe, m .. 1 O Esterday, s 1 Briody, a. 0 Carp'n'tr,30 3 1 1 Mullane, p. 1 0 1 6

Totals... 3 7 25 14 4 Totals... 4 9 27 13 9 One out when the winning run was scored. Score by innings:

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Kansas City, 2. Two-base hit—Allen. Stolen bases—Fennelly, Mullane (2). Double plays—Barkley and Phillips; Esserday, Barkley and Phillips; Really and Carpenter. First base on balls—Nichol. McPhee, Fennelly, Tebeau, Mullane. Barkley, McTammany. First base on errors—Kansas City, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Struck out—Barkley, Davis Fagan. Umpire—McQuade.

Interstate League.

special to the Indianapolis Journal DANVILLE, Ill., May 4 -The second game beween the Danville and Davenport clubs, result-

Loogabaugh, p.; Bellman, e.; Hollacher, p.; Briggs, e. Base hits-Danville, 10; Davenport, 3. Errors-Danville, 4; Davenport, 3.

The State League. special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAPAYETTE, May 4 .- The first game of the afternoon between the Eikhart and Lafayette Elkhart 0 0 0 0

Batteries Casey and Donovan; Lenihan and Gran-ville. Umpire-Melville Miller. Murray, of the Lafayettes, made the only home run. CRAWFORDSVILLE, May 4.—The defeat of the home club yesterday by the Peoria club tended to add interest to the game to-day. The follow-

ing is the score by innings: Crawfordsville..... 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0-4 Peoria..... 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0-2

Batteries—Peoria, Bartson and Reaves; Crawfordsville, Hoskins and Snyder. Errors—Crawfordsville, 8; Peoria, 2. Base hits—Crawfordsville, 7; Peoria, 1. Two-base hits—Bates and Turner. Three-base hit—Turney. Struck out—By Hoskins, 8; by Bartson, 2.

The New Yorks To-Day. The Eastern clubs all play in the West to-day -The New Yorks at Indianapolis; Philadelphias at Pittsburg; Washingtons at Chicago, and the Bostons at Detroit. The New York team has a number of new players in its ranks, including Foster, Crane, Sisttery, Hatfield and Cleveland. The club is one of the most prominent in the peonant race. Keefe and Ewing will probably be the battery to-day, while the home team will doubtless have in Boyle and Myers. Play will be called at 3:30 P. M.

Base-Ball Notes. With the team the Indianapolis club has had in the field in the last two weeks it need not be expected to win more than one game in eight. McGeachy, the center-fielder, did not report to the club at Chicago, as was expected, but arrived last night from his home in the East, accompanied by his wife. He will play in to-day's

There is no excuse for yesterday's defeat, for the reason that the Indianapolis club itself made seven runs. Healy should hold the Chicagos down to less than seven runs, no difference what kind of fielders he has behind him.

The only reason that the Philadelphia club's misfortunes have not been as great as those of the Indianapolis this year, is because the former was in a better condition to meet defeat. Occupying the last place in the League race last year, the local club went energetically to work and strengthened its team, and by good manage-ment it was gotten into fine playing condition. Two days before the Indianapolis season opened the club was good for fourth or fifth place in the League race, and was playing with a spirit it had never known. Then misfortune of the worst kind came upon it and has since followed it with a tenacity that is discouraging everyone who likes to see honest enterprise fairly rewarded.

Racing at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4.-First Race-Tam O'Shanter led at the start, closely followed by Lisland, the others well bunched. Tam O'Shanter held the lead until they turned into the stretch, when Golightly passed him and went under the wire a winner by a head; Tam O'Shater second, Jim Nave third. Time, 1:17} Post odds-\$2 to \$1, O'Shanter; \$3 to \$1, Briggonette; \$5 to \$1, Golightly; \$6 to \$1, Jim Nave; \$4 to \$1, Lisland; \$15 to \$1, Duet D.

Second Race—Comedy went off a little ahead of Frederica; Winslow third. At the quarter pole Frederica moved up and took first place, and held it to the stretch, when Tudor took the and held it to the stretch, when Tudor took the lead and went in an easy winner, two lengths ahead of Frederica, second; Comedy third. Time, 1:43. Post odds—\$15 to \$1, Comedy; \$15 to \$1, Surprise; even, Frederica; \$3 to \$1, Tudor; \$20 to \$1, Elyton; \$3 to \$1, Winslow.

Third Race—Marshal Luke led off; Little Minch second, Wary third. Marshal Luke held the lead into the stretch, when Little Minch moved up and took the front place passing up.

moved up and took the front place, passing under the wire an easy winner by a length and a half, with Marshal Luke second, Wary third.

Time, 1:55. Post odds—Even, Little Minch and Wary; \$30 to \$1, Headland; \$20 to \$1, Marshal

Fourth Race-Fan King got the lead at the start and held it into the stretch, when Kee-Ve-Na took the lead and went under the wire a winner by a length, Long Fish second. Fan King third. Time, 1:04. Post odds—\$2 to \$1, Monita Hardy and Fan King; \$7 to \$1, Kee-Ve-Na; \$2 to \$1, Long Fish; \$15 to \$1, Hubs.

Fifth Race—Jennie McFarland took the lead,

Biddy Bowling second, the others well bunched. McFarland held the lead to the three-quarter pole, when Duhme moved up in front, Kermesse next. In the stretch McFarland again took the next. In the stretch McFarland again took the lead, but Kermesse passed her and went under the wire a winner by a head; McFarland second, Biddy Bowling third. Time, 1:16%. Post odds—\$3 to \$1, Kermesse; \$2 to \$1, Dudley Oaks; \$7 to \$1, Jennie McFarland: \$4 to \$1, Becky B.; \$6 to \$1, Quotation; \$8 to \$1, Biddy Bowling; \$15 to \$1, Duhme.

Paddy Ryan Knocked Out. DULUTH, Minn., May 4 .- John P. Donner, of

Duluth, to-night knocked out Paddy Ryan, of San Francisco, the once-noted antagonist of John L. Sullivan. The fight was for a private purse and proved a complete slugging match, ending in the knock-out of Ryan at the end of the third round.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE.

A Proposition to Leave the Woman Question to the Annual Conferences.

NEW YORK, May 4.-Bishop C. D. Foss, of Minneapolis, presided at to-day's session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. H. J. Liebhardt, of the Central German Conference, opened with prayer. The order of the day, continued from yesterday, was the debate on the report of the committee on eligibility of women as lay delegates to the conference. There was a large audience present. The debate was opened by Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of Cincinnati Conference. An effort was made to close the debate at 12, but failed. Rev. Dr. Leonard began by saying he had received a number of anonymous letters warning him not to speak in favor of admitting women, He was a strong advocate of the admission of women. Replying to Dr. Buckley's speech, he cited the laws of the church, and argued that they favored the women's side of the case. He said that certain insinuations in the address of the bishops were surprising. Women have been regarded laymen from the beginning. They are allowed to vote in the lay conferences for delegates, and if they are entitled to vote they are entitled to seats. It was understood in 1872, when it was agreed to admit lay delegates to the General Conference, that the door was open for the admission of women. Dr. Leonard claimed that Dr. Queal had made certain statements about the law of the church which proved the stand he [the speaker] had taken was correct. Dr. Queal arose and said that Dr. Leonard had misrepresented the case. Dr. Leonard closed by saying that if women were not to be recognized they should not be allowed to vote

for the election of lay delegates. Rev. John Miley, president of Drew Theological Seminary, of the New York Conference, spoke against the admission of women. He said if the laws of the church were properly interpreted they would prove that women are not eligible, and then, besides, no one wanted them in the General Conference. If the question of the admission of women were submitted to a vote of the women in the church, nine out of ten would vote against the admission of women

Rev. J. R. Day, of New York Conference, argued against the admission of women. When the law was passed for the admission of lay delegates, he said, it was never intended that women should be delegates to the General Conference. It was proposed to-day to make one of the most stupendous pieces of legislation that has been known to Christendom. He was not opposed to women doing the work that she is capable of doing, but he did not think that she should intrude upon the General Conference. The question had never been submitted to a general vote of the church. But the question was not settled, and it should be submitted to a vote. Nothing should be done incautiously. We don't know what place we want women to occupy. If women are admitted, just so many men will be displaced, and the force of the lay delegation would be weakened. Woman has not the necessary experience. If she is admitted she should come in as an added force, and not

as a weakening force.
Gen. Samuel H. Hurst, dairy and food comcommissioner, of Ohio, the first layman to gain the floor, defended the right of women to ad-mission. He alluded to the opponents of the women as "old fogies." He criticised the bish-ops' address. The episcopacy, he said, does not interpret the law of the church, but the General Conference does. The conference is to be considered as the Supreme Court sitting as a body to interpret the law. Woman does not come here as a strong-minded person demanding admittance, but she comes as the representative of the lay conference. The word "laymen" was interpreted to mean all members of the church not represented in the ministry. That is the law, and if women are "laymen" they are entitled to admission. "Women," he continued, "do more work in the church than men. They ndisca blate League was played here this | are more numerous than men. The spirit of | culiar medicine. Try it and see.

the age is against the opponents of woman, and the law is against them. The General Conference of 1844 settled the question of the rights of the slave, and to-day the church will settle the

rights of the women Prof. C. J. Little, of Syracuse University, followed Mr. Hurst. He said he was not in favor of the admission of women at the present time, because the church at large had not expressed an opinion on the subject. He wanted women to sit here, but when they came he wanted them to come constitutionally and by the consent of the whole church.

Rev. F. B. Nealy, of Phile delphia, said he was in favor of submitting the question to the annual conferences. He offered the following amendment to the report of the committee:

But, since there is great interest in this question, and since the church generally should be consulted in regard to such an important matter, therefore, Resolved, That we submit to the annual confer ences the proposition to amend the second restrictive rule by adding the words. "and said delegates may be men or women," after the words, "two lay delegates for an annual conference," so that it will read: "Nor of more than two lay delegates for an annual conference, and said delegates may be men or women."

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Paxson, and will be voted on at the close of the debate. L. M. Shaw, of Des Moines, argued that women are eligible. He urged that they should be seated at the present General Conference and the question of their eligibility be submit-ted to the annual conferences afterward. Alden Speare, of New England, spoke in favor of Dr. Nealy's amendment, and Louis R. Fiske, of Detroit, president of Albion College,

Gov. P. C. Lounsberry, of Connecticut, moved that a vote be taken on the amendment on Monday at 12 o'clock, but the motion was ruled out

Dr. Buckley, who had seconded it, got the floor. There were objections on the ground that he had already spoken to the question. He said he had not spoken to the amendment, and was permitted by the Chair to proceed. Then numberless points of order were raised, with the object of shutting Dr. Buckley off. The effort was successful, as, before he could get opportunity to speak, the hour of adjournment for the day arrived.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Delegates to Select the Republican Candidates for Judge and Prosecutor.

The delegates to the Republican judicial convention, which takes place this afternoon in the Criminal Court room, were elected last night, the voting evincing a harmony that promises well for party work hereafter. Usually primaries for such a convention are attended by a lack of interest, but the spirit now displayed shows the activity of the party workers and foretells the enthusiasm that will characterize the campaign. Only two nominees are to be selected to-day, one for circuit judge and the other for prosecuting attorney, but for both offices the convention is not troubled for want of can-didates. Hendricks county expects to be repre-sented on the ticket in the nomination of John V. Hadley for judge, but Marion county will also present Vinson Carter, Austin Denny, Hezekiah Daily and Ralph Hill. For prosecutor, Hendricks has no candidate, and the race will be confined to Harry T. Tincher, J. F. McCrea and W. A. Van Buren. Two years ago Mr. McCrea contested spiritedly with Joseph B. Kealing for the same position and made an excellent showing. Mr. Van Buren, has active workshowing Mr. Van Buren has active workers with him, and Mr. Tincher's friends are most energetic in his behalf, so much that it is very probable their work will secure his nomination. The delegates elected in the city wards and outside precincts and townships last night, so far as reported, are:

so far as reported, are:

First Ward-William Gresh, Chas. Hendricks.
Second-J. C. Adams, W. D. Cooper.
Third-James Anderson, J. E. Scott.
Fourth-David Bell, Fred Webber.
Fifth-Horace Smith, Vin Clifford.
Sixth-A. P. Lee, J. W. Hess.
Seventh-Frank Wallace, Ed Blinn.
Eighth-Mart Hugg, Dr. Taylor.
Ninth-D. B. Shideler, Wm. Harwood.
Tenth-W. H. Payne, M. Moores.
Eleventh-Otto Gresham, W. H. Smith.
Twelfth-H. S. New, John W. Bowlus.
Thirteenth-J. W. Dunnington, George Zaph.
Fourteenth-O. B. Pettijohn, Chint Lowe.
Fifteenth-A. W. Moore, J. S. Parsons.
Sixtee.th-Eugene Saulcy, Dr. S. E. Earp.
Seventeenth-James M. South, Charles McCarty.
Eighteenth-James A. Shearer, John W. Murphy.
Nineteenth-Harry Lehr, Wm. Kline.
Twentieth-Chas. Withoff, Lynn Adkinson.
Twenty-first-Wm. Ganzberg, J. R. Forbes.
Twenty-second-Twenty-second—
Twenty-third—John Jacobs, Daniel O'Brien.
Twenty-fourth—James O'Brien, Ed Duvall.
Twenty-fifth—Alfred L. Smith, Ernest Benning.
Center Township—No. 2, Wm. Udell; No. 3, J. B.
Kealing; No. 4, C. D. Lancaster; No. 7, George W.

Huggin. Perry-R. S. Yoke. Wayne--C. Childers, Charles McClelland. The convention will be called together at 1:30

o'clock, and its business will no doubt be finished early in the afternoon. Senator Sears Not a Candidate.

State Senator Robert B. Sears, of Newport, has been mentioned as a candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court. It was through his earnest friends that his name was first used in this counection, but he at no time had decided to enter the contest for the office. Yesterday, he said he would not be a candidate, but, however, he had a great deal of zeal waiting to be utilized in behaif of the ticket after it was selected.

The Indiana Woman's Suffrage Association. The third annual meeting of the Indiana National Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Plymouth Church (southeast corner of Meridian and New York streets), Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday and Wednesday, May 15 and 16, 1888. Public sessions will be held at 2:30 and at 7:30 ?. M. on each of these days. The first afternoon session will be devoted to reports from the general officers of the association and from the auxilary associations and to letters and discussions of policy. The second afternoon session will be devoted to discussion of the plan of work already published in Leaflet No. 2; to a consideration of how suffragists throughout the State can prose-cute this work during the summer; and to short speeches. The evening will be occupied with formal addresses. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke, Mrs. Laura Johns, (of Kansas), Lieutenant-governor Robertson, and Mrs. May Wright Sewall will be among the

All persons in the State who are interested in the political enfranchisement of women are cor-dially invited to attend this meeting. Such per-sons can become members of both State and National Associations upon the payment of \$1. By thus becoming members of this association they secure a right to speak and vote upon all questions that may be considered by the conven-

Railroad rates of one fare and one-third have been secured on all the railroads, and special rates at the New Denison Hotel. The headquarters will be at the New Denison, and on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, a business meeting will be held in one of the parlors for the election of officers. MRS. HELEN M. GOUGAR, President MRS. IDA A. HARPER, Secretary.

Additional Charges To Be Made. Additional charges are to be filed against Frank McCabe, who is accused of embezzling money from Hyman Bros., publishers of the Herald. It is stated by the Hymans that he forged the names of Dedert & Sudbrock, Indianapolis Cabinet-makers' Union, Schulmeyer Bros., John F. Seibrick, Murry & Mosier and L. W. Ott & Co. to contracts calling for advertising, on which he collected his commission.

Accused of Highway Robbery.

Detective Grady has returned from Pittsburg, and he states that Harry Lester, whom he ar rested here Wednesday was wanted in that city for highway robbery. Two weeks ago it is charged that Lester robbed Mrs. W. B. Wood, and in his assault on her inflicted an injury that may prove fatal. A New Penny Paper.

A new evening penny paper will make its appearance one week from to-day. The building back of the Denison is being rapidly put in order for its use. It will be published by the Scripps Company, which controls similar papers in St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati and other

The St. Vincent Hospital.

On the 20th of this month the corner-stone of the new St. Vincent Hospital will be laid. A fair is to be held in Tomlinson Hall, beginning June 11, the proceeds of which will be given to the building fund. The Sisters of Charity will have charge of the fair.

Bernhamer to Testify.

Bernhamer will be brought here from the

penitentary Monday, to testify for the defense in the conspiracy trial. Au order to this effect was issued yesterday.

OPPOSED TO A THIRD PARTY

Dr. Ritter Speaks Strongly on What He Thinks Retards the Temperance Cause.

Prohibitionists Assist Democracy and Postpone the Time When Sound Legislation on the Liquor Traffic Can Be Achieved.

About fifty persons, nearly all third-party Prohibitionists, met at the Criminal Court room last night to hear Dr. Levi Ritter and T. E. Ballard, an attorney from Crawfordsville, discuss these two propositions:

1. The organization of a third party has been and will continue to be an injury to the temperance cause, and there exists no necessity for such a party.

2. The true course to adopt in regard to legislation is to enact no law in advance of public sentiment and which cannot be indorsed by popular vote, and to take the best we can get within this proposition.

Dr. Ritter took the position affirmative of the propositions. He said he was willing to concede that prohibition would be a good thing, and was therefore desirable and he admitted that the evil of intemperance was great beyond portrayal. There was a remedy for the evil, but it would amount to little as long as the third party was in existence. No law should be asked for that was in advance of public sentiment, could not be sustained by a popular vote. There were two fields in which honest temperance reformers should work. Moral persuasion was one. The rising generation should be taught the evils of intemperance, and public sentiment should be educated to the point where a man who had any respect for himself would not take a drink. For a man who had acquired the appetite for drink, moral persuasion was no remedy. Then the other phase of the question presented itself. The avarice and cupidity of man lead him to establish saloons, in order that he may make money. That branch of the subject required legislation, but not the kind the third-party men were demanding. There were a good many people who think a prohibition law could be passed that would stop drinking immediately, and in supporting this claim they cite how slavery was wiped out of existence.

The two questions will not admit of comparison, except in that both were great evils. The slaves did not require any officers to set them Whenever the shackles fell from a slave he was a free man forever. Whenever one breaks the shackles from a man who is a slave to drink and attempts to make him a free man, he has to drag him into the light, and station officers around him, in order to keep him from going back into thralldom. If a drunkard ever got one invitation to go back into slavery he would go. The questions were different in character, and had to be treated differently.

The third party has injured the cause of temperance. First, because it has injured the moral

persuasion agitation. That sort of agitation had fallen flat since the third party was organized. The sentiment in Indiana in favor of temperance is far behind what it was four years ago, when a third party showed itself.
That party had been thrust before the churches,
and they had been asked to indorse it. The
churches all believed in prohibition, but they
did not believe in the third party. The W. C.
T. U. has made a fatal mistake by indorsing this political movement. The Union is losing ground because many people look upon it as a third-party adjunct. It will have to abandon its present position, or it would lose its useful-

"You say," continued the speaker, "that if you do not swallow the third party you are no friend of temperance! When you do that you divide the forces. The Republican party is the only one that ever did anything for temperance, and no man in the State has done so much along that line as R. T. Brown, who has been led into a false position. To show you what you are doing I will take our city election last fall as an example. There was a fight, hand to hand, with a clique of tally-sheet forgers and saloon bummers. Ninety-nine Prohibitionists went astray that day, and set themselves up as the Simon pure of the city. If there had been one thousand of this Simon pure, instead of the ninety-nine, the gang of corruptionists would have triumphed, and we would have had free whisky. Those ninety-nine Simon pure men said they were casting their vote as their conscience dictated. For my part, I never want my conscience to get into such a condition that I cannot cast my vote in a way that it will do the most good." Thus it was, he said, that the forces were being divided. There seemed to be an impress-

ion that party lines could be divided, but they could not be. "In this State," the orator con-tinued, "the Republicans indorsed a constitutional amendment, and assisted by Democrats we got 24,000 votes for it. The third party will never be able to get 24,000 votes in Indiana. You deteated James G. Blaine in 1884—[vigorous applause]. Now I come home to you. You indicate exactly where you belong. You defeated the only prohibitionist who was ever a candidate for the presidency. What more have you done? You elected David Turple to the United States Senate. Had it not been for your assistance to the Democrats in two or three counties, the Republicans would have sent Gen. Ben Harrison back to the Senate. What sort of a temperance man is Turpie! Only yesterday he voted against a bill providing for an investigation into the effects of intemperance. With all this staring you in the face you say you vote as you pray. I should like to know what prayers you utter in secret. You have never accomplished anything except when you joined forces with the Republican party. In 1880, Professor Brown, your candidate for Governor, withdrew, and Porter was elected. The result was the constitutional amendment was submitted. You had gained a step then, but instead of persevering in the right road, you struck out madly by yourselves, and have since been de-

In reference to enacting a law in advance of public sentiment, Dr Ritter was sure no good could come from it. It would, perhaps, be repealed by the next Legislature. Public sentiment made the laws. In concluding, he said: "You never got any temperance laws, and never will get any unless you join forces with the Republican party. As soon as your third party gets one-fourth of the votes in the States that now have prohibition those laws will be repealed. You say your consciences will not allow you to countenance an evil. You might as well say, 'I will starve to death unless I can get

a whole lost of bread." Mr. Ballard, in reply, made no attempt to answer the argument of Dr. Ritter. He dwelt upon the greatness of the evil of intemperance, submitted statistics in proof of his statements. and argued that a national Prohibition party should be maintained because the liquor-dealers had a national league. He also entered into a long tirade against both the old parties, which, he maintained, had done nothing in the interest of temperance. In arraigning the Republican party he quoted from a speech of Daniel W. Voorhees, which led Dr. Ritter to remark that the Senator spoke in the Senate the other day when he seemed to have a whole distillery within him. After Mr. Ballard had concluded the audience was dismissed.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. A Man for the State Senate.

fo the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: We think the county convention acted wisely in postponing the nomination of the legislative ticket. Now let the Republicans of Marion county present a ticket that will at once commend itself favorably to the voters and its suc-We desire to present the name of D. W. Coffin

as a man in every way worthy and qualified to be one of our candidates for the Senate. In the last twenty years General Streight is the only man that has been elected to the Senate that was not a member of the legal or medical profession. We think that for one of our Senators to come from the commercial or business class would give strength to the ticket. Mr. Coffin is well known, has been on Meridian street for over twenty years, is a man of good judgment, is popular, and his Republicanism is unquestioned. Let him be nominated for the Senate and he will be elected. REPUBLICAN.

Indiana Reform School for Boys. fo the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

My attention has been called to a card in the purnal signed "W. H. Yeaw," in which he makes charges that cruel punishments are inflicted at the Reform School. The author of the card says "the writer had a friend there until a short time ago." This friend was Otto Swisher, who, on the 9th of last July, was convicted in the Criminal Court of Marion county of grand larceny and sentenced to the State prison for two years. Governor Gray commuted his sentence to the Reform School. It soon became evident that his sole purpose in being sent here That tired feeling and loss of appetite are entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the pefor which he received a moderate punish-I ment the only punishment he ever received I formulated and co-ordinated as they should. Liebig as corn cures.

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moon to full.

here. He acknowledged his offense and often afterwards referred to his being thwarted in his purpose to escape as fortunate for him and he changed his mind and became one of our trust

We taught him the work of making coal gas and for several months he had the entire charge of our gas-works at night. He liked the work and often talked of following it as an occupa-tion. He was apparently contented and happy, and was advancing rapidly in his badges when the writer of the card—his friend—came out and spent the entire day with him. Thirty-six hours afterwards, at about 3 o'clock, M. A. Swisher being in sole charge of the gas-works, abandoned them and fied, and is still at large. I am informed that Yeaw admits that he has been in consultation with him since that time, and now knows where he can be found. Swisher could have escaped from here any hour for four or five months before he did, as the gasworks are considerable distance from the main buildings, and no one would have missed him until morning. I leave the public to judge of the coincidence of his escaping the second night after the visit of his friend Yeaw, and to reconcile if it can the latter's whole conduct in this matter with his innocence of the crime of aiding in Swisher's escape.

The statement that Swisher was unduly pun-

ished is utterly false. His friends were here often to see him, and always expressed their gratitude for what we had done for him. Swianer never denied that he intended to escape when he first came here, and always expressed gratitude that he had been thwarted in this purpose. The Reform School has nothing to concesi as to its methods of discipline. We have here the youthful criminals from every part of the State. Many of them are commutated cases from the prisons. The gates of the school are open at all hours of the day and the friends of the inmates are allowed free conference with them when they come as in the case of Swisher and Yeaw, they spend the day with them. This privilege is not allowed in any other reform school and should be conclusive evidence that we have nothing to conceal Visitors are always welcome and no restrictions are placed upon their intercourse with the boys. Yeaw closes his card by saying: "I defy the anthorities at Plainfield to dispute," and that the boys out on good behavior tell the same story of the treatment of boys there and they wind up by saying "Don't give me away or they will kill me if I got back there." This language uttered by the friend of the criminal Swisher I would take no notice of but you have put them into cold type and in justice to myself I ask you to insert this card, and I will isave the public to judge of the character of the man who makes the charges against the Reform School T. J. CHARLTON, Superintendent. PLAINFIELD, May 3.

The Moon's Influence on Vegetation

Correspondent Pittsburg Dispatch.

Dismissing all that is believed about "signs," whether of the zodiac or of the crescent, as so much idle gossip and pure delusion, which is doubtless is, we have left for investigation the alleged influence of the "light" and the "dark" of the moon, the first and last semi-lunation. All that is talked about "siges" and the like arose in that and we gather from all the general

That the moon, according to the general be lief of mankind, does not exert a controlling infinence upon the growth and development of

That the first semi-lunation, comprising the period from the new to the full moon, exerts an influence distinctly different from that of the second semi-lunation, embracing the period from the full to the next new moon. While observation in the world has been universal as to time and place, it is certain the observed phenomena have not been so carefully

have been; yet the following facts may be con That trees should be transplanted in the fall at or immediately after full moon; If in spring between first quarter and last quarter. That wheat sowed in "the dark of the moon,"

that is, after full moon, will not come up so

soon, nor makes so much full growth, as that sowed in "the light of the moon," out will root deeper, and consequently stand an unfavorable winter better, but will not produce quite so The same is true of corn Consequently, in general, wheat should be sown and corn planted in "the light of the moon," that is from new

That potatoes planted in "the light of the moon" will make great growth of vine, but not That vines, such as melons, cucumbers and the like, if planted in the "light of the moon. tend to vine and foliage without much fruit, which is also inferior. They also manifest a

disposition to climb. Parsnips, carrots, beets, turnips and the like do no good when planted in "the light of the Beans, of the climbing sorts, will not run to

poles, nor other supports, nor produce well it planted in "the dark of the moon. Bush beans will not do well if planted in "the light of the moon;" will show a tendency to change to climbers, and will change entirely in from three to four years if repeatedly planted

Climbing beans will change to dwarf, or bush beans, in from three to four years if repeatedly planted in the "dark of the moon." Hence bush beans may be produced from any variety of climbers, and climbers from any variety of bush beans by planting as aforesaid for three or

The same is true of peas, and a dwarf variety may be produced from any of the tall sorts by repeated planting in the "dark of the moon, and a tall variety may be produced from any of the dwarf sorts by repeated planting in the "light of the moon."

These, to go no further, are facts; verified by careful observation and experiment through many years, and which may be again verified by anybody who will carefully and honestly experiment for five years. I am quite aware that all this is rank heresy in the estimation of many of those who know nothing about the matter; who have made no regular observations upon the phenomena in question, and conducted no experiments. These opinions, however dogmatically expressed, amount to no more than blind guesses. But I know the truth of what I

have written. An Arithmetical Calculation.

Boston Transcript. It was at one of our Boston schools, and the question was arithmetical, something like this: If seventeen men can do a piece of work in one week, how many men would be required to do it in three weeks?

Up went a hand. "Well," said the teacher. "Five men and a boy fourteen years old." "How do you make that out?" asked the teacher, endeavoring to suppress a smile.
"It would take one-third as many men. One-

third of seventeen is five and two-thirds. "But where does the boy come in!" "A person is not a wan until he is twentyno. Two-thirds of twenty-one is fourteen. It would therefore take five men and a fourteen-The teacher was more pleased with the

youth's logic than his arithmetic, but be made

no siga. A Use for Rubber Boots.

More women are wearing rubber boots this season than ever before. They are said to rival